

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

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**TERMS.**—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements are requested to note in the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

## THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Contrary to our sanguine hopes, Gen. Jackson is beyond all doubt, re- sulting in a sweeping majority. The "times," at one time just the reverse, have fallen for short reality. Gen. Jackson or his men will be president for ever, if he should be elected, and that is not matter which

in probability, for the chance to and There is corrupt and office-expectancy. This, we chance for and faith-

needed the present of papers were the gs. Hear for says: we with many of the re- piers and Although

igh, and, by unity who are de- commodations for abroad. We can for this repeated ly gre Post-Office e even- earily well as he domto the evils he carely the proper

positively declare persis regularly sent to the in this town, and for aught contrary as regularly put into gs and sent away; and we vouch for the same of our bors. We are of the opinion ditor who has any common ould not be so blind to his own interest, as to neglect his neces- sity in attending to this part business. The fault is in the mediate space between the printing and its injured patrons, and those concerned in forwarding and conveying the mails, are postmasters and mail contractors & stage drivers. Among of these the fault lies, which class of them, though, we leave our readers to determine.

Now that Gen. Jackson is to be dicta- ted to by Mr. Van Buren for another term, the Calhoun office-holders may prepare themselves for a sweeping reform. The personal hostility of Jack- son and Calhoun to each other will most assuredly show itself by a vindictive proscription on the part of the Execu- tive. A real Calhoun man thinks as little of Gen. Jackson's qualification as a Clay man does; and a Calhoun personal enemy is no higher in Gen. Jackson's favor than a Clay political enemy, and therefore, nothing better can be expected of the former than the latter.

From the Charleston Courier.  
**DREADFUL MORTALITY AT NEW OR- LEANS.**

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 30th ult. states that in the absence of official information from the Board of Health, they have adopted the plan of visiting the hospitals and grave yards personally, for the purpose of giving correct reports of the number of interments. They give the following result: At the Charity Hospital seven deaths, and six patients admitted, since the 28th, at 12 o'clock; two deaths on the 28th, at the infirmary of Dr. Rice; thirty six buried the same day at the Protestant Cemetery, and up to 1 o'clock of the 29th, twenty one more were interred in the same place; at the Catholic Cemetery forty five interments, on the 28th, and thirty eight more on the 29th, and at the closing of the gates on that evening, at least twenty corpses remained unburied.

There were (says the Courier of the 31st ult.) fifty six interments yesterday at the Catholic Cemetery, forty four at the Protestant, and thirteen corpses at the Charity Hospital, for which coffins had not yet been made—total one hundred and thirteen. But how many of those have died of Cholera? Up to the present time no one knows to a certainty. This is truly disheartening.

The Merchantile Advertiser states that the disease attacks only those who are of intemperate habits, in which opinion they are sustained by the physicians, who say that in every instance where persons of regular habits have taken it, they have ascertained that it proceeded from too free indulgence in some pernicious food. Shrimps are considered very injurious, and have in many cases been the primary cause of the disease.

According to the Merchant Advertiser of the 1st November, the number of corpses received at the burying grounds the day before, amounted to 123—viz: at the Protestant cemetery 48, and at the Catholic burying ground 75.

We stated yesterday, (says the same paper) that there had been 101 interments during Tuesday, by which it might be presumed, that the mortality equalled that number; we have to observe that 47 out of the above number had been left at the grave yards the night previous.

The papers caution the citizens against crowding around the polls at the election, which was to have taken place on the 5th inst., and not by their presence aid in endangering the lives of those persons who are employed in conducting it, and who are compelled by law thus to expose themselves. It is said, that with one or two exceptions, the community have not yet felt the loss of any distinguished citizens.

H. B. Maxwell, Esq. a merchant of Bayou Sara, who was on his passage home, in the steam boat Freedom, with his wife, to whom he had been married but a fortnight, stopped at the landing at Natchez, where he died in about one hour, of Cholera. Eleven other persons, it is said, died on board that boat, on her way down.

### LATER AND STILL WORSE.

A letter from a young gentleman of this city now in New Orleans, received last evening, and dated on the evening of the 2d inst. gives the following additional and distressing intelligence:—"Our city has been very sickly and is getting worse. We have the Yellow Fever, Cholera and Cold Plague. The Sextons, it is said, are not very particular, and it is generally supposed that a larger number are interred than they report."

Here follows a report of the interments on the 29th, 30th, 31st ult. and 1st inst. which are less than those reported above. The writer then says:—"On the 2d inst. one hundred and seventy seven interments took place, and sickness increasing. They die faster than coffins can be made, and faster than they can be buried. For the last four or five night, there has been from 20 to 50 left unburied. A new plan has been adopted for interring the dead, viz: digging a kind of ditch, 50 feet long, 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide; to contain from 100 to 150 bodies, where the coffins are laid two tier deep; the bottom tier across the ditch, the top tier fore and aft; the first tier are all

under water; they are then covered with mud, 18 inches to two feet from the surface. There can be seen in the grave yard one or two hundred coffins at one time uncovered—as they do not cover them until completely filled. Many poor families are swept off entirely. I am aware of two families, one of 12, the other of 11, who have all died, and several composed of 5, 6 and 7 persons. The sickness is worse than any season ever before known. In 1822 the greatest number of deaths in one day was 42—and that is considered the worst year ever known before this. You can form no idea of the misery which exists among the poor. You would hardly believe me were I to state it truly. What I have written, you can depend upon is true. I understand that the Artillery Companies are to discharge their pieces throughout the city, to endeavor to purify the air."

Another letter of the same date, states that "the deaths amount to 200 per day and still increasing. All business is at a stand, and will not revive until the disease abates."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
**DR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.**

The Address of the Rev. Dr. Beecher before the American Institution on Thursday evening, was received with unmixed approbation by a very large and respectable audience. It was characterized by comprehensive views, vigor of language, and felicity of illustration. Some passages seemed to electrify the auditory, who gave vent to their feeling in the usual tokens of applause, half suppressed in deference to propriety. The subject might, be said, to be the means of elevating the whole mass of society, constituting our nation, to competence and virtue; and the means which he pointed out as efficient to this great end, were, first, the full development of all our national resources. There are writers, said the orator, who think that nations, had better depend on other nations than on themselves for some of the means of civilization. But those opinions were derived from artificial circumstances. These writers theorise upon things around them, not understanding the state of these nations. The theory might be correct as to the nations of Europe; for there one nation was restricted in territory, another was, burdened with an oppressive aristocracy, and all were palsied by monopoly and bad government. But here there was perfect symmetry in the whole body. Every part was strong. No nation was ever let loose upon a territory of such extent, with a climate so diversified, and with a soil so exuberant as ours; and no nation was ever stimulated to industry as ours is by free institutions. To apply to our own condition the policy of Europe, were as absurd as to prescribe the physic of the hospital as the daily fare of a family in health. To be sure if a man had but one leg or one eye, it would be very convenient and expedient to borrow the use of a leg or an eye from another. But when a man is possessed of eyes and legs, if he prefers to use those of others, his taste and judgment border on the marvellous.

The second means of attaining the object in view, was the education of the people; and upon this point the learned Doctor dwelt at length, and with great energy. This education should, he contended, be raised above the level of what was called a good common education, and it should be extended to the whole population. He did not mean the universal education of the Atheists, which threw every thing into common stock and severed the ties between parents and children, nine-tenths of which children, disgusted with their reception from society would turn their backs upon it, and return to their God, he meant the establishment of institutions for the instruction of every child in the community. Laws and Liberty would not be appreciated, nor maintained, by an uneducated population.

To the envious eyes of ignorance, property was an unrighteous monopoly, and law was despotism. In arbitrary Europe, revolution was always productive of good, by breaking up the foundations of arbitrary power; but in republics, it was not so. In them revolutions were fatal to liberty for the pro- vocation to revolution was the law; which was their safeguard. The love of liberty in the mind of an uneducated man was the love of doing as he

pleased. That our institutions will ultimately be exposed to real danger, in the absence of general education, the learned Doctor illustrated in a variety of ways. The republican principle of universal suffrage which we had adopted would become unsafe unless education was made co-extensive with the franchise. Education, more than the elective franchise, invests the citizens with the responsibility of character; and a man must have a character to lose, or he cannot be a good citizen. Manufactures were destined to flourish in this country, to an immense extent. If this population is to be depressed to the same level of vice, poverty and ignorance, with that of English operatives, who are trained to a single mechanical operation, they cannot be a fit population for a republic. To educate them is the only way by which their degradation can be prevented. An experienced ship-master, said the Dr. once told me that the difference between an English and an American sailor was this:—the Englishman could do a thing but in one way, while the American could do the same thing in ten ways. A deficiency of intelligence in our citizens must be counteracted by a strong police, and this police would in time become too strong for liberty or too weak for the law. The Dr. pursued this topic with much eloquence, and closed it by adverting to the letters of Governor Morris to Gen'l Washington, from Paris, written during the Revolution;—a volume, he said, which was fraught with wise remark on this subject.

In the third place, the speaker urged as a means of raising the whole population to competence and happiness, the moral and religious culture of the people. Whether, said he, Christianity be from heaven or not, daylight does not more surely follow the Sun, than national prosperity and improvement follow its adoption. He contended in opposition to the ideas which he knew were entertained by some that religion was not under ordinary circumstances, unfavourable to the progress of the fine arts. He also took occasion to allude to the common impression that the alliance of Church and State, from which sprung so much mischief, had been sought by the Church. This was not correct in fact. It was ever the Government, which, feeling the need of support for its usurpations, courted the Church to its foul and fatal embrace; and the Church had died in it, for it ceased to be the Church of God. The state of things in this country happily secured us from this danger, and we were free to render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's to God the things which are God's.

We lack time to notice the remaining topics of discourse, further than to say, that the orator glanced rapidly at the perils which our country had hitherto encountered and the triumphs it had achieved, and at the circumstances which now appeared to cheer and animate us in our career. He exhorted every citizen to stand fast to his duty, and closed by unfolding, in brilliant prospect, the glories which Providence has put within our reach.

From the United Service Journal.  
**NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.**

The most interesting armament ever despatched from the shores of Britain, has just been equipped at the expense of a few princely merchants of Liverpool. Its objects are to explore and open a commercial intercourse with the heart of Africa, by means of the mighty water of the Niger river, which has occasioned the loss of more ink and more lives, to ascertain its source, than any stream that geographers have attempted to delineate. Richard Lander, however, an unlettered menial servant, at length discovered the Niger to have its termination by several months in the Atlantic! This most important discovery has "at one fell sweep," with pitiless certitude, annihilated a thousand elaborate theories. Interesting as must be the result of the expedition now on its way to Africa, yet it is quite amazing how little public notice has been bestowed on the subject. A few fugitive paragraphs in the newspapers, indeed announced that the squadron had sailed; but no detailed account has yet appeared respecting either its objects or its efficacy. "The United Service Journal," therefore is an appropriate medium for the publica-

tion of such particulars, and we are mistaken if the empire at large will not feel indebted for a communication so important.

It has already been observed that Richard Lander an obscure and uneducated, but enterprising and intelligent Cornish servant of Capt. Clapperton, at length ascertained that the Niger below Boussa, after wandering for four or five hundred miles through the heart of Western Africa, and receiving the contributions of many navigable streams, empties itself into the ocean, by several embouchures, in that immense bay of the Atlantic called the Gulf of Guinea. The Nun river, by which Lander and his brother descended to the sea, disembogues its waters near Cape Formosa, a promontory separating the Bight of Biafra from the Bight of Benin. Our settlement at Fernando Po, to the Nun river, does not exceed one hundred and fifty miles, so that the importance of our maintaining a footing upon that Island is manifest; for in all probability, the Nun is the principal embouchure of the Niger, though this point is not yet decided. Thus much, however, appears certain, that entering by this channel, the Niger is navigable for the whole four or five hundred miles between Boussa and the sea; that though above Boussa, the channel is obstructed by a barrier of rocks, yet little doubt exists of its having communication with the Timbuctoo; and which is of greater importance in a commercial point of view, that throughout its majestic course, the Niger rolls through a fruitful cultivated and thickly populated country, studded with towns and villages, hitherto unvisited by Europeans; and having no other trade with civilized nations than such imperfect barter as could be carried on across burning deserts, by the agency of slave dealers and periodical caravans. What a field is here displayed for mercantile adventure! What an opening for extending the trade of Great Britain! What a market for our manufactures of striking at the heart of the slave trade by introducing civilization and industry across the very route of the principal Caffras! What a harvest for geographical and other science, in exploring the Niger and its many tributary streams! What an opportunity for our missionaries to spread the light of the gospel in the focus of idolatry and superstition! What a glorious chance of converting myriads of heathen nations; and of substituting for ignorance, cruelty, and barbarism the blessed doctrine of peace, good will and eternal salvation!

**Aspect of Europe.**—The intelligent Editor of the New York Albion gives this "nutshell view" of the present aspect of Europe:—

That the present aspect of continental politics indicate the approaching dissolution of the peace of the European family cannot be questioned; and if peace be broken on the continent, it seems impossible that England can escape a participation in the discord. The war, we are told, on the authority of Mr. Channing, is to be a war of opinion, and will partake of all its fury and pertinacity. The North of Europe, having recovered from the long and bloody wars with Napoleon, now appears like a giant refreshed, cased in armour, and ready to engage in deadly strife.—Prussia is one vast camp, and wears the appearance of actual war—the Russian battalions are replenished, and Austria is ready for the field. In a war of opinion, which means a war of liberal opinions against conservative principles, the interests of these three powers, including Holland, must be identical; while a disposition on the part of England, France, and Belgium will exist, to join their forces on the opposite side. The whole continent, indeed, is a mass of combustibles, and only requires a match to enkindle a conflagration. The approaching hostilities between Holland and Belgium—for approaching they certainly are—will be the signal for general strife; for if the Dutch overrun Belgium, which, for their superior armies, they probably will, it will be next to impossible to restrain the French from taking a part, in which case the Cossacks and Prussians would instantly march for the Rhine. But supposing



the difficulties with Holland should be got over, a new source of uneasiness has arisen in Germany. The late manifesto of the Diet against the press, shows how far matters have proceeded in that quarter; and it shows also, the determination of the despotic powers to suppress all popular movements there, and to maintain the present order of things. The reign of Louis Philippe is most uncertain—even a change of ministry with him may produce important consequences, and give vent to the active sympathies of the French in behalf of their liberal brethren of the Germanic confederation. Any active interposition of the French, which will sooner or later take place, will infallibly bring down the Northern hordes with the impetuosity of an avalanche and a general war must then ensue. We do not pretend to predict the day nor the hour when these things will happen, but that they will come to pass, is as morally and politically certain as any event already recorded in the history of nations.

#### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

The question will be the natural one in every body's mouth after South Carolina shall have nullified the laws of the United States. In such an event, which is now looked upon as certain, what ought the general government to do? An intelligent correspondent of the New York American concludes a sensible article upon the subject with this language.

#### Philadelphia Enquirer.

The policy or impolicy of the tariff need not now be discussed, the writer of this is and has been warmly opposed to it—but that it is not now the question. We are called upon to decide whether this nation and its great cardinal interests shall be governed by bullying and gasconade? Whether the solemn ordinances of the constitution, the grave decisions of the Supreme Court, and the will of the People, expressed through their representatives, shall direct and guide us? Or, whether the nation and its interests are to be controlled by threats from South Carolina, that shall secede from the Union? Such has always been their mode of argument: they have painted themselves as political martyrs, and sought annually to terrify the rest of the nation by declaring that if this law was passed, or if that law was not passed, they would blow the nation into fragments. If an appropriation of eighty dollars was made to smooth the pillow of a war-worn and time-worn soldier of the Revolution, we have had "solemn protests" entered against the vote would be dissolved? If an appropriation was made for a light-house on the lakes, another "solemn protest" has succeeded, and another threat at dissolution! If an appropriation was made for clearing the channel of an harbour, another threat against the Union!—and so onward, with Tariff votes and Missouri questions, "solemn protests" and threats of dissolution have succeeded to this day.

Now, what is the remedy for this? Shall it be in the power of any state, or combination of states, to defy the solemn ordinances of the whole nation: to set them at naught: to obey where it may be profitable: and to trample on the laws where their real or imagined effect may be inconvenient? On this question there can be no difference of opinion. There are two alternatives—Coerce South Carolina, or "let her go." The integrity of the Union—the dignity of the nation—the safety of the people,—all require the former course, and that coercion must as surely be applied, as the occasion shall occur which may require the remedy. The feelings perhaps of the northern states would dictate that we should "let her go;" a response which, by the way, seem to give great offence to those who declare that they "will go." The Nullifiers threaten to leave the Union, and when we, not restrained by excessive affection for them, reply "let them go," they forthwith upbraid us with a great disaffection to the cause of the Union as they proclaim for themselves. We may infer from this the sincerity and earnestness of their threat! The white population of South Carolina but little exceeds that of this city, and yet this contemptuous handful are embittering the feelings and endangering the tranquility of THIRTEEN MILLIONS of People.

The question may be as well settled now as at any time,—that the laws shall be obeyed,—for so long as South Carolina exists, so long will she be dissatisfied with her relative situation and prosperity. The free labor of the north and west—their greater industry—their habits of perseverance and frugality—the varied nature of their soil—and the more general diffusion of intelligence, will always rendered them more prosperous than South Carolina ever can be; hence, she will always be discontented and murmuring, and will always attribute her inferiority to the unequal operation of general laws and unless the question of obedience to those laws is settled beyond cavil, we shall even be

disturbed with "solemn protests," nullification, and threats of dissolution. May God preserve us from civil war! But let us look the danger, as it does exist, full in the face, the disease has advanced to an alarming extent, and, unless it should abate without further progress, timely bleeding may be necessary to prevent amputation.

#### From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Walter Scott is no more. The master-spirit has vanished,—the immortal soul, at whose bidding so many other souls have been kindled and delighted, has "gone to The Presence." Who shall fill the place of the Northern Wizard,—who shall now depict the feudal castle,—the time-worn turret,—the feats of warrior knights,—the conflicts of the tournament,—the battles against the infidels? Who shall awake the harp of St. Fillan, or paint the virtues and sufferings of Scottish life, from the high to the low? None. Some kindred spirit like Roscoe's, should commemorate the departure of such a pyramid of intellect from the waste of time. His fame is now the property of the world,—and it will be kept green for ages.—Next to Burns, Scotland cannot boast the memory of a nobler poet; and the elegiac tribute paid to the latter, is equally applicable to the lost author of the Lady of the Lake and Marmion:

"Rear high thy bleak majestic hill,  
Thy sheltered valleys proudly spread;  
And Scotia, pour thy thousand rills,  
And wave thy heaths, with blossoms red;  
For aye, what future form shall tread  
Thine airy heights, thy woodland reign,  
Since he, the sweetest bard is dead,  
That ever pour'd the soothing strain!"

#### Anecdote of Benjamin Franklin.

"Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom, the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by one of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinions of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favor of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named, at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially,—his editorial conduct was conveyed, and some advice given.—Supper was at last announced and the guests invited into an adjoining room.—The table was only supplied with two puddings and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he rose and addressed them,—My friends, any one who can subsist upon saw dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

#### THE LATE ELECTION.

From the complexion of the returns, says the Lynchburg Virginian, Gen. Jackson's re-election appears to be inevitable; and we fear that the evil of his re-election will not terminate in 1837; but that "we are sold to the Dutch" for eight years thereafter. The party with which we have been acting, having been defeated, by the voice of a majority of the people, which, in representative governments, is omnipotent, will submit, if not with cheerfulness, at least with resignation, to the will of that majority thus emphatically declared. They have fought the battle valiantly, and may content themselves with the reflection that they are not dishonored as well as defeated. They cannot reproach themselves with indifference or apathy. They have put their shoulders to the wheel, and contended for the victory with a zeal worthy of their great and glorious cause. Their future conduct will show that they know how to submit when conquered, as well as they did how to fight while the issue was yet doubtful.—For our own parts, we know enough of the temper of the Jackson party, to know that they will "make the welkin ring" with their obstreperous shouts; and we therefore expect to be taunted and laughed at, the more in proportion to the extent of their majority. Be it so. We should hold ourselves in slight esteem, indeed, if our equanimity could be disturbed by the rejoicings of a party which,

"Fight for powder, for plunder, and extended rule."

They have won the offices for which they fought, and they may revel, to their heart's content in the "spoils" of their victory. If we were dealing with a magnanimous adversary, we should say, let the victors deport themselves with the moderation, the vanquished with the philosophy which becomes them; but, as we know with whom we have to do, we say "lay on, Macduff!" send your agents

of proscription into every village and hamlet in the Union: let no man hold an office, however insignificant in honor, or poor in emolument, except he will bow the knee to Baal: a majority of the people have said, by their votes, that this is genuine republicanism, and you will not be the faithful executioners of their mandate, if you do not wield the axe with an edge as keen as that wielded in France by M. Santin, the legal butcher of the Robespierian era. Thus bringing the power as well as the patronage of the federal government to bear on the freedom of elections, it will be strange if Gen. Jackson's nominated successor do not succeed in placing the purple robe on his own shoulders. If government can stand this fatal stab given to it in the "house of its friends," we may well hope that the principle is indestructible.

#### LIBERIA.

**Territory.**—Capt. Montserado, on which Monrovia is built together with a portion of the adjacent country, was purchased of the natives by the agents of the American Colonization Society, in December, 1821. This territory has been enlarged by subsequent purchases, or cessions, so that at the present time the colony embraces about 150 miles of the coast, extending from 30 to 40 miles into the interior. The colonial jurisdiction can be further extended with the free consent of the native tribes, whenever the Society shall deem it expedient. On a recent visit to one of the native towns in the interior 8 or 10 chiefs united in the request to be received and treated as subjects of the colony, and that settlements might be made on their own territory.

**Population.**—The population of Liberia is now estimated at 2800. To these may be added from 3 to 5000 natives, who have voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the colony, and who consider it no small privilege to call themselves Americans.

**Resources of the Colony.**—The Colonists are in possession of one of the richest soils on earth, which needs only the attention of the agriculturist to produce cotton and coffee, and the sugar cane, indigo, rice, and various kinds of grain, and vegetable in abundance. There are great facilities for profitable commerce with the natives. There are untold millions in the interior of Africa, who, as they shall become acquainted with the colony, and communication is opened through the dense forests, will bring the rich productions of the country to Monrovia, and exchange them for the conveniences and luxuries of English and American origin. Liberia, if no blight comes upon her rising fortunes, must become of importance in the commercial world.

Some of the nullifying gentlemen says the Camden Journal profess to consider Gov. Lumpkin's recent message to the Georgia Legislature a pretty fair "State Rights" document, and so do we. Some of them however, go so far as to say that it is quite nullish, and for their benefit we copy a paragraph or two. If the message be really as comfortable and refreshing as they profess to find it—we give them joy of their olfactories, and will present them another nosegay in time.

"The mystical doctrine of Nullification as contended for by its advocates has only tended to bewilder the minds of the people, inflame their passions, and prepare them for anarchy and revolution. Whenever it spreads it engenders the most bitter strifes and animosities, and dissolves the most endearing relations of life. I believe nullification to be unsound, dangerous, and delusive, in practice as well as theory. Its advocates have, with great ability, endeavored to make their theory harmonious with the principles and operations of our Federal and State systems of government. But in my opinion, the very essence of their doctrine tends directly to destroy all harmony between the Federal and State Governments, and must inevitably produce the most direct and vexatious conflicts, whenever it may be attempted, by a State to enforce the theory of nullification. I am unable to comprehend, or conceive the peaceable constitutional harmony, which would attend a measure emanating from one twenty-fourth part of the Sovereign power of the Union; which measure should stop the revenue operations of the Federal Government. Great ingenuity has been exercised, to blend this new theory with the admirable principles and doctrines of State Rights as set forth and successfully advocated by Thomas Jefferson. But after the most diligent research, I have not been able to find, where Mr. Jefferson ever attempted to delude the people into the belief, that when reason failed, and endurance became intolerable, a single State could, by its act of nullification force the Federal Government to retract from its measure of usurpation. Mr. Jefferson would have called such a measure on the part of the State by its proper name—resistance to intolerable usurpation.

"Georgia should not suffer herself to be deluded or flattered into the belief, that her rights have heretofore been maintained upon the principles and doc-

trines of nullification, as contended for by its present advocates. It is true we may look back with pride and pain upon our past conflicts with the federal usurpation. Upon several occasions, we have been compelled to throw ourselves upon our reserved rights, and resist federal encroachments; but we have never veiled ourselves in the flimsy garment of peaceable, constitutional nullification. In these delicate and highly responsible acts, Georgia has always relied on her own population, the justice of her cause, and the virtue and intelligence of the people of the United States, to sustain her unquestionable constitutional rights, and hitherto our confidence has not been misplaced, we have had able friends and advocates in every part of the Union, who have stood by us in the times of the greatest peril.—We are at present very improperly charged with nullifying the intercourse laws and Indian Treaties of the United States; when in fact, these laws and treaties, were set aside and become obsolete, by the acts and assumptions of the Cherokee Indians themselves.—Georgia, by her course of policy, has only nullified the arrogant assumptions of sovereign power claimed and set up, by a remnant of the original race within her acknowledged chartered limits.

**Unparalleled Barbarity.**—The Chester County Democrat contains a horrid account of murder and incendiarism, equaling in enormity, if the details are void of exaggeration, the most barbarous cruelties practised among hostile savages.—The victims are represented to have been an old man and his family, who had some months previously settled in the neighborhood, and the populace the instruments of this atrocious villany. They suspected that these emigrants, tho' in perfect health were under the influence of the epidemic which has scourged the Atlantic cities.—A universal panic ensued. The dread of contagion prompted the neighbors to close their doors against the old man and his family, and to avoid all intercourse with them. They were soon driven from their dwelling, wandering about without shelter. An humble mechanic received the distressed family into his house, which was surrounded in the dead of night by a mob, who rushed in, murdered the owner, the old man and his family, and then fired the building which was reduced to ashes. The writer of the account states that on the next day might be seen "the bones of the miserable victims blackened by the smoke of the smouldering ruins exposed to the public gaze." It is understood that the ring leaders have been arrested.

#### Miner's Journal.

**Centrifugal Force.**—A few weeks since we mentioned an instance of the bursting of a grindstone used in the U. S. Army, in Springfield, by which one man was seriously injured, and that death was occasioned at Danforth's works in Suffolk, by a similar accident. Another accident of the same character recently occurred at Pom-poy's gun factory in Pittsfield, by the bursting of a large grindstone, weighing 2100 pounds. When the stone was hung for use, it was, as was supposed, thoroughly tested, by being made to revolve with great rapidity before the workmen commenced grinding upon it, and it was supposed, from the experiment made, to be safe. But while one of the workmen was engaged in grinding a bayonet upon it, week before last, the stone flew in two parts, one of which, weighing about 1000 lbs., went up through the floor over head, fell upon the man at work, and crushed him instantly. His name we have not learned. These cases of the immense power of the centrifugal force, show that great caution is necessary in using such large stones, which acquire a most tremendous momentum while rapidly revolving.

#### U. S. Telegraph.

The Comet, now visible by the aid of a glass in an Eastern direction, (South of Hercules), passed the orbit of the Earth on the 29th, between 11 and 12 o'clock. It is now moving off in a Southern direction, inclining withal to the East. It passed just within the orbit of the Earth, about the 21st degree of Cancer. The diameter of the Comet is upwards of 42,000 miles, including what may be called its envelope. It is not possible for a Comet to come in contact with the earth at any other time or place, except when crossing the ecliptic. This is past, and in spite of the wonderful ominous prophecies to the contrary, our earth still moves on as usual, at the rate of about 68,000 miles per hour, in its orbit. Had the Comet been just 24 days later in its revolution, or had the Earth been 32 days advanced in its orbit, the Comet would have struck the earth, at the point of the ecliptic where the Comet crossed; or, to say the least, their two atmospheres would have mingled together; and their mutual attraction probably would have caused a collision of the two bodies. There is a little chance of any Comets coming in contact with the Earth, at least any of those which have appeared, or whose orbits have been ascertained.

#### Hingham Gazette.

## The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1832.

#### DEATH OF CHARLES CARROLL.

In the Intelligence of the 16th, we find announced the death of the last Patriarch of the Revolution. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, died on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at Baltimore, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Baltimore American gives the following notice of his decease and sketch of his life:

"The only remaining link which connected this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists, and patriots, the founders of American Independence, and benefactors of the world, now and for time hereafter—is broken. The heroism of glory is reunited above, and the roll is removed from the lowly station and veneration of the living, and a connection with the kindred patriots of Liberty. Declaration of Independence to History—part of the last of the Signers."

"These tidings, though of nature not unexpected, will be received with sorrow by the American Nation, has been familiar reverence and affection, one who was the soldier of our father's cause, their constancy, their virtues, their triumphs, which have so often our country's honor, and the world's eyes, as if it had been a cherisher of the people, in his fatherland, and they will join common impulses, eternal feelings of benefactor and patriot, though profound, resigned as of those dispensation of Providence, and have laid beyond man's power, and that of mankind, world, goodness, share the universal moral qualities, bodies."

"He was born in Annapolis, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1737. He was educated in the State, and consequently was, at the time of his death, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He descended from a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the reign of William and Mary. At a very early age he was sent to St. Omers, to be educated; thence, after a short time, he removed to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best institutions in France for the study of civil law. After becoming conversant in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his term at the Temple for the study of common law. After finishing his studies and his travels he returned to his native land at the age of twenty-seven. At this period he commenced his legal career, and the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and he soon after carried on with great warmth, Mr. Carroll did not hesitate, but took side with the lovers of liberty."

"He wielded a ready pen, and was soon known as one of the most powerful political writers in Maryland. He foresaw early that an appeal to arms must be made, and boldly recommended preparations."



Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join in opposing the mother country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter rendered the mission ineffectual. He returned in June, 1775, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member; and there, urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegate in Congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate to Congress. On the eighteenth of July, he presented his credentials to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and on the second day of August following subscribed his name to the immortal instrument. He was considered at the time, as one of the most fearless men of his age; for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community. Hancock not excepted. On the first day he entered Congress he was appointed to the board of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he was part with unabated ardour, officiating at the same time a member of the convention of his native State and a member of Congress; a double duty, which he performed with great energy and industry; but, so ably did he discharge his duties, that both bodies were indebted to his attention to each. In the Continental Congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native State. The constitution of the United States, into operation, Mr. Carroll acted as senator from Maryland, and was seated in the city of New York, on the thirtieth of April, 1789, for the second time to this situation.

In the year 1801, he quitted public life, and retired to his private residence, where he lived upwards of thirty years, in tranquillity, happiness, and respect, till in the fulness of years, on the 19th of April, 1832, he departed this life, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. Carroll departed this life on Monday morning, about four o'clock, at his residence in East Water Street. In the evening, the flags of the shipping companies were displayed at half mast. On the day of the funeral, the Court was adjourned.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the "Select Circulating Library," who have received a copy of the first volume, and who are entitled to receive a copy of the second volume, when it is published.

Mr. Carroll, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and of the Maryland Convention, and who acted as senator from Maryland, and was seated in the city of New York, on the thirtieth of April, 1789, for the second time to this situation.

Mr. Carroll, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and of the Maryland Convention, and who acted as senator from Maryland, and was seated in the city of New York, on the thirtieth of April, 1789, for the second time to this situation.

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they fell. Had the air been a few degrees cooler, and the earth dry, we might have had tolerable sleighing. The mountains around us have been clothed in their winter garb for two or three days.

The publication of the Poem, announced recently as expected from the pen of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, is advertised in the Boston papers. The Poem is entitled "Dermot Mac Morrogh, or the Conquest of Ireland, a Historical Tale of the 12th Century." The work is arranged in four cantos, and, we understand, forms an octavo volume of upwards of 100 pages. It is very highly spoken of by some men of great literary acquirements; and in no instance have we seen any thing like detraction except from old political feeling not quite extinct, flickering still in the breast of an editor here and there. The poem, however, will prove itself; and the author, we are quite sure, has nothing to fear from the imbecile critics who have anticipatively spoken of it.

What has become of the Richmond Whig? We have not seen it for some time. Surely it has not been discontinued since the election? But it may be the editors have struck us from their list. If they have, the present time is the proper time to express our unfeigned gratefulness for the use of their valuable paper. We very sensibly have felt, for some time past, the loss of our best dish of politics, and vain would charge the failure upon the careless post-masters between here and Richmond. If we had the proper authority; but as yet have not, and therefore must wait until we hear from Mr. Pleasants.

**A Golden Rule.**—Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find strings for it. Neither the purse nor the strings will cost him any thing. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their liveliness; it is whole and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes him. Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which is the best master to serve, industry or idleness.

**An Aged Clergyman.**—Rev. Doctor Perkins of West Hartford, Connecticut, recently preached his 60th anniversary sermon. We learn, from a Hartford print, that he informed a listening auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been 1000 deaths and 1000 baptisms—that he had delivered 4000 written sermons, and 3000 extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended 60 ordinations and installations, and had preached 20 ordination sermons, 12 of which had been published by request—that he had attended 100 ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college 150 students, and more than 30 for the gospel ministry. Dr. Perkins is now 83 years of age; his step is yet firm, his mind vigorous and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

**Famine in Barbadoes.**—By the arrival of the schooner Beulah, we have received a file of colonial papers; they contain no information of interest to the citizens of the United States. The Barbadoes Mercury mentions that the inhabitants of Anguilla are suffering extremely with famine; many have perished for want of food. The neighboring islands were contributing to their immediate wants, but the supplies received were so small in proportion to the wants of the sufferers, that only one pint of meal was apportioned to one person for three days.

**Discovery in the Pacific.**—Capt. Hiram Covel, of the barque Alliance, has just returned to Newport, R. I. from the Pacific Ocean, and states that on the 7th May, 1831, in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. N. longitude 163 deg. 40 minutes, he discovered a group of fourteen islands not laid down on any chart. They were all inhabited, and the natives spoke the Spanish language. He called them the Covel Group.

**Extensive Forgery.**—An extensive train of villainy has just been developed in this vicinity. A man by the name of Webster, of Conway, who has heretofore sustained an unblemished character, has forged notes on the Hampshire and Amherst Banks, and individuals to the amount of four or five thousand dollars.

The precise amounts and the actual facts, we have not been able to gather, but the above in the main is correct. He has absconded and officers of justice are in full pursuit of him.

**Died.**  
In Statesville.—Departed this life, on the 17th inst. at half past 8 o'clock P. M. in the 28th year of his age, the Rev. Robt. L. Caldwell, Pastor of Fourth Creek Church.  
An obituary notice, of the Rev. R. L. C. will appear in our next.

**A new, cheap and popular periodical, entitled the Select Circulating Library.**  
Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

**PROSPECTUS.**  
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be pleased on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size (or Five Dollars). This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**  
The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of six or seven pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.  
Subscriptions received at this office.

**DAVID L. POOL,**  
**WATCH & CLOCK MAKER**  
AND JEWELLER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skillfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

**Engraving**  
will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

**Chains, Seals & Keys,**  
EVER-POINTED PENCILS AND LEADS, on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; and also, a good assortment of

**WATCH MATERIALS,**  
among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever GLASSES.

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a "fair trial." Salisbury, 1832.

**FRESH & FASHIONABLE**  
**FALL AND WINTER**  
**GOODS.**

Now receiving and opening, at the Store of **JOHN MURPHY,** IN SALISBURY.

A large and extensive assortment both in variety and amount, of

**FRESH & FASHIONABLE**  
**Fall & Winter**  
**GOODS.**

Selected with the utmost care, and bought wholly and entirely for cash, in Philadelphia and New York, from the latest styles of 1832. His customers and the Public are most earnestly requested to call, see, hear and judge, each and every one for himself.

The extensive assortment and low rate of his prices, must most certainly induce the public to believe that goods cannot be sold lower in this section of country. J. M. hopes by close and steady attention to business, and a free and willing mind to render to all, who may favour him with their calls, such accommodations as shall merit their continuance. All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment by the first day of January next, or give their notes with security, if required. November, 1832.—64420

**NEW STORE**  
OPENED IN  
**MOCKSVILLE.**  
**MURPHY & TAYLOR**

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville, in the store opposite that of R. S. Hargrave, a large and entirely new stock of Fashionable and

**Fancy Dry Goods; Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries; Fur and Wool Hats; Leghorns, Dunstable, and Navarino Bonnets; Books and Stationery.**

Together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought for CASH, and selected by one of the firm, out of the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia, with constant regard to an assortment adapted to the requirements of the people, they now offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear terms and prices, judge for themselves, and buy, as their best interest may require. November, 1832.—64420

**James E. Long's**  
**PLANTATION AND FERRY,**  
ON THE YADKIN.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by James E. Long, bearing date the 10th November, 1832, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of December next, the valuable

**Plantation and Ferry**  
on the Yadkin River, whereon James E. Long now resides, containing about 1000 acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

**PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.**  
November 14th, 1832.—2414

**TRUST SALE.**

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by James E. Long, bearing date the 14th of Nov. 1832, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale at his residence, on Tuesday, the 18th day of Dec. next, the following property, to wit:

**Four Negro Men; one Negro Woman;**

between 2 and 3000 bushels corn; 15 or 20,000 lbs. Seed Cotton; Hay, Fodder, wheat and Rye Straw; Cattle; 8 head Horses, 5 Mules, 37 fattening Hogs, 50, or 60 Stock Hogs, Sheep, Goats, 2 Waggon and Gears, one Cart, one Gig and Harness, 1 Set Black Smiths Tools, one Still, one Cotton Gin, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

Terms made known on the day of sale. **MICHAEL BROWN, Trustee.** November 23, 1832.—54147

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

**Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**  
Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards, Follscap & Letter Paper.

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLE-SALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

**General Assortment of**  
Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths, Kerseys and Sattinets, Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Sup. fancy and common Prints, Red, white, and green Flannels, Print, Duffle, and rose Blankets, Tickings and Checks, Domestic Plaids and Stripes, Plain and figured Book Muslins, Plain and figured Cambric Muslins, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet Muslins, Swiss Collars and Capes, Bobbinet and Cotton Laces, Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets, Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

**HALL & JOHNSON.**  
Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832.—5414  
The Raleigh Register, Hillsboro' Recorder, Salisbury Journal, Miners' Journal, Salem Reporter, and Greensboro' Patriot, will please give the above two insertions, and send a copy of the same, with their bill, to the subscribers.

**H. & J.**

**NO INDULGENCE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **Clayland & Torrence,** are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as suit will be commenced without distinction against those who fail to do so.

**CHARLES L. TORRENCE.**  
November 13, 1832.—4417

**TO RENT,**  
THE excellent Store Room on the corner, formerly occupied by Kyles & Meenan. For terms, apply to **ANDREW MATTHIEU.** Salisbury, Nov. 17.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers, having been appointed to execute the last Will and Testament of John Poole, deceased, will expose to public sale on Thursday, the 20th of December next, at his late residence near Salisbury, the following property, to wit:

**Six Horses, A Gig and Harness,**  
150 bushels wheat; 12 or 15,000 pounds of seed cotton; the wood-works of a wagon; a good loom; a good road wagon. and a number of other things too numerous to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given. Note and good security will be required.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Poole, deceased, either by note or account, are required to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. **DAVID L. POOLE, {Eors. JOHN HAMPTON, }** Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1832. 4414f

**Executor's Notice.**  
THE subscribers will expose to public sale on Friday, the 30th instant, the remaining property of the estate of Thomas Chunn, deceased.

**Three Likely Negroes**  
will be offered for sale, if not disposed of by private sale previously.

**Horses, Cattle, HOGS,**

Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

All those having claims against the said estate, are hereby required to present them according to the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

**WILLIAM CHUNN, } Executors. ROBERT CHUNN, }** November 14, 1832.—2415

**A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A Tinplate Worker.**

As the subscriber wishes to decline the business of Tin Plate Working he will sell his stock on hand, together with an entire set of old fashioned TOOLS, and a set of

**Patent Tools.**  
The stock consists of Tinplate, Zinc, Iron and Brass Wire, together with a good assortment of Tinplate wares.

The whole will be sold low for cash or country produce. **CHARLES VANDERFORD.** Cherraw, Nov. 10, 1832.—44147



## POETRY.

In the last Raleigh Star, we find the following lines, with which we fill the Poet's Corner this week:

### A WIFE WANTED.

To the widows and unmarried ladies of North Carolina.

I am a clever, neat young man,  
Just turned of twenty-two;  
At sixteen years I first began,  
The virtuous fair to woo.

To gain a wife, all plans I've tried  
My genius could devise,  
Except this one—O spread it wide!  
It is to advertise.

I'll tell the truth, in faith will I,  
And hope I'll be believed;  
For, by my stars, I'd sooner die,  
Than cheat or be deceived.

And if by this I can't get one  
Of heaven's best gifts to man,  
I'll live a bachelor alone,  
And do the best I can.

My age has been already told;  
My height is five feet ten;  
Nought in my heart was ever cold  
Like sly deceitful men.

My waist is thirty inches round,  
My form erect and fine;  
My eyes are black—teeth good and sound;  
My nose is aquiline.

My hair is fine, and soft and dark,  
My whiskers full and black,  
All perfect as a well-fledged lark,  
Or lady's flowing sack.

My dress is good—not very genteel,  
Nor of the latest touch;  
I never paint, or lace, or scent  
My handkerchief too much.

I never wear check pantaloons, or  
Check shirt, minus cotton;  
A hypocrite and paper collar  
Never did I put on.

I seldom wear a fancy front,  
And scorn affectation;  
And tho' my manners may seem blunt,  
None's kinder in creation.

I am constant as a turtle dove,  
Yet sometimes I'm pettish;  
I'm very jealous when I love,  
But not the least coquetish.

With want of business I am curst,  
Nor am I quite healthy;  
But, ladies, this is not the worst,  
I'm not very wealthy.

Now I've told you what I am,  
I'll tell you what I want:  
I want a wife. I do not care  
Whether she can or can't

Play the piano or the harp,  
Or strike the light guitar;  
I'd rather she could spin and warp,  
And weave cloth for the fair.

I do not want one very rich,  
Nor yet too much refined;  
A competence is all I wish,  
And an amiable mind.

I want a heart as powder quick,  
To catch the spark of love,  
But changeless as the watch's click,  
And pure as those above.

A Helen I cannot expect  
Among modern creatures;  
But she must have no great defect  
In her form and features.

She may dress just as she will,  
And follow etiquette,  
And decked in fashion's good and ill,  
Except the pantalette.

Whoever these my lines shall read,  
And feel an inclination  
To my fair offer to accede,  
And change her situation,

Will write without the least delay  
To Ezekiel Manfrin,  
Through Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay,  
Or Uncle Sam's Post Office, E. M.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### THE SABBATH.

In an article under the head of "the days of the week," descriptive of the feelings and habits which occupy the busy part of mankind on each day, a writer in Tait's Magazine thus concludes:

"Sunday rises amidst the universal hymn of Nature to Nature's God. Aurora seems on that morning as if she borrowed the glorious robes of Religion to deck her more lustreously forth. She walks up the east with a stately step, and pours down upon our heads a more perfect effulgence. There is not a work-day movement, or a work-day sound to mar the general solemnity. But nature's own sounds—the whistling

of the birds, the hum of the bees—or, what is not less beautiful, the far tinkling of the parish bell, warning of the approach of prayer—these all come with a greater force upon the ear. The time of worship arrives, and the humbled millions of this world enter the temple of their Creator, to consecrate their affections to him and soothe every rough feeling under the blessed influence of devotion. Were there nothing but old habit in this practice, it would still seem meritorious. To think that the prayers which are read were composed by the Fathers of the Church, some of whom perished for their faith at the stake, and have, ever since, been used by a larger class of individuals endeared by country or by relationship; or to reflect that the psalms which we sing, (supposing a presbyterian place of worship,) are still the same which were sung by the ardent and steadfast Covenanters, amidst the wilderness to which they were driven; to think that the Great Book itself contains the communications which God, in long past ages, condescended to make for the benefit of his fallen creatures, together with the glad words he afterwards vouchsafed for their redemption—these are now the ideas which come over the mind on this occasion, to elevate and purify it above its ordinary state. In the evening, the same repose reigns unbroken, and men at last fall asleep in the hush of nature, as if they were never again to rise."

Merchant's Intelligencer.

**Jefferson's Residence.**—The mansion house of Monticello was built in the day of his prosperity. In its dimensions, its architecture, its arrangements, and ornaments, it is such as becomes the fortune and character of the man. It stands upon an elliptic plain formed by cutting down the apex of a mountain; and on the west, stretching away to the north and south, it commands a view of the Blue Ridge for a hundred and fifty miles, and brings under the eye one of the boldest and most beautiful horizons in the world; while on the east presents an extent of prospect, bounded only by the spherical form of the earth in which nature seems to sleep in eternal repose, as if to form one of her finest contrasts with the rude and rolling grandeur of the west. In the wide prospect and, scattered to the north and south are several detached mountains, which contribute to animate and diversify the enchanting landscape; among them, to the south, Willis' mountain, which is so interestingly depicted in his notes. From this summit, the philosopher was wont to enjoy that spectacle, among the sublimest of nature's operations, the looming of the distant mountains, and to watch the motions of the planets and the greater revolutions of the celestial sphere. From this summit, too, that patriot could look down with uninterrupted vision, upon the wide expanse of the world around, for which he considered himself born, and upwards to the open and vaulted heavens, which he seemed to approach, as if to keep him continually in mind of his high responsibility. It is a prospect on which you see and feel at once that nothing mean or little could live. It is a scene fit to nourish those grand and high-souled principles which formed the elements of his character, and was a most noble post, for such a sentinel over the rights and liberties of man.

Wm. Wirt.

**Steam Engines.**—It was observed by Belidor, long before the steam engine reached the perfection it has now acquired, that it strongly resembled an animal; and that no mere work of men ever approached so near to actual life. Heat is the principle of its existence. The boiler acts the part of the heart from which its vivifying fluid rushes copiously through all the tubes, having discharged the various functions of life, and deposited its heat in the proper places, returns again to the source it sprang from, to be duly prepared for another circulation. The healthfulness of its action is indicated by the regularity of its pulsations; it procures its own labor; it selects those parts that are fit for its support, both as to quantity and quality; and has its natural evacuations, by which all the useless and unwholesome parts are discharged. It frequently cures its own diseases, and corrects the irregularity of its own actions: exerting something like physical and moral faculties. The variation in the performance of different steam engines, is the same as would be found in the produce of the labor of so many different horses, or other animals, when compared with their consumption of food; for the effects of different steam engines will vary as much from the small difference in the proportion of their parts, as the strength of animals from the vigor of

their constitutions; and, again, there will be as great a difference in the performance of the same engine, when in good or bad order, from all the parts being well oiled, as there is in the labor of an animal, from his being in good or bad health or excessively fatigued.

## NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, on the premises, on the 3rd day of December next, a Tract of Land containing 350 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchmans Creek in said county, belonging to the Heirs at Law of John March, deceased, on a credit of 12 months for one moiety, and eighteen months for the other moiety of the purchase money, the purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security on the day of sale; and title will be made and executed upon the payment of the purchase money.

SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.  
October 30, 1832.

## MANSION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

## COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.  
Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—Smt417

## E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,  
W. M. HAGER.

## Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorized and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,  
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:  
Our read is will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price \$1.25 per annum.

## REMOVAL.

### HUIE & CADE

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their

### STOCK OF GOODS

to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and price Goods, as bargains will be given. The usual credit will be given to punctual dealers.

Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for GOODS. Our friends will find a convenient place to hitch their horses, in a lot between our store and the Shoe Store of Mr. Thomas Mull, jr. which is next door.

Salisbury September, 1832.—466tf

## Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or book account, to the late firm of

### KYLES & MEENAN,

merchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber as no further indulgence will be given.

R. MACNAMARA,  
Admr. D. Meenan, dec.

## State of North-Carolina,

### CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1832.

KIAH P. HARRIS vs. George Furr. Ex parte petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Furr, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the York and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered accordingly.

Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1832, and the 56th year of our Independence.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

6410

## State of North-Carolina,

### IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1832.

MARY WORKE vs. Joseph R. McKinley, Administrator pendente lite. Caveat to the Will of A. Guy, deceased. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ann Guy, James G. Guy, Richard C. Hancock, husband of Elizabeth E. Hancock, and Thomas W. Hancock, husband of Jane W. Hancock, (who are interested in the contents of said Will) are not inhabitants of this State, it is, therefore, Ordered by the court, that notice of this issue be published for six weeks in the York and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said individuals may appear at the next court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Statesville, the 3d Monday in November next, and defend if they think proper.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.

pr. adv. \$2.50. 6414

## HARRIS & SHAVER,

### CARRIAGE-MAKERS,



RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they are at present carrying on their business very extensively at their new establishment on the street running north-east from the Court-House, just below the shop of the late Doct. Ferrand. There are six or seven workmen engaged in their establishment, by whom work will be executed on short notice in good style.



Gigs, Sulkeys, Barouches, and all such things, heelbarrows not excepted furnished with or without Harness, as the purchaser chooses. From their experience in their business, they feel as much competency as can be found elsewhere in this section of the State. Their prices are low, and they will warrant their work.

All kinds of repairing done in the most stable and perfect manner. We have just employed a first rate northern Harness Maker, for the purpose of supplying our work with sets, so that nothing may be wanting to rush from our shop in style. It will afford us much pleasure to accommodate our friends and receive compensation equivalent.

HARRIS & SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 1, 1832. 408tf

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

### Call and Buy Cheap!



THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and opening at his store in Concord, and also at his residence ten miles east of Concord, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations; which in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment very large and complete—among which are—

British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suited for the present and approaching season.  
Superfine blue, black and brown Cloths.  
Do. mulberry, green and olive do.  
Do. mixt, drab and Petersham.  
Satinets, Flannels and Baizes.  
Rose, duffle and point Blankets.  
Black and colored Merinos.  
Circassians and Bombazetts.  
Gentlemen's camblet and plain Cloaks.  
Ladies' Plaid and Circassians.  
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

## BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

Leghorn, Dunstable and Merino Bonnets.

## BOOKS, SADDLES, &c.

A good assortment of carpenter's tools. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.  
Chloride of Lime.

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware.  
Cotton Bagging, and Bale Rope.

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Salt, Iron, &c.  
All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce; or to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the goods, hear prices, &c.

N. B. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts or notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for gold in payment of debts, in goods, or in cash.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Sept. 11, 1832.—94413

## Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville N. C.

## FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

### H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Suggs, of New-York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burr's.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop to merit it further.

413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeyman Tailors immediately.

## TAILORING—REMOVAL.

### Benjamin Fraley.

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

### Latest Fashions

imported from London and other good number of first-rate workmen for employment.

He will execute work in an elegant style, equal to any in this country, and will warrant it to fit.

All kinds of cutting will be done on notice. All orders for work, from will be punctually attended to. He is an Agent of Wilson and New York, and also, of Allen, Philadelphia, and therefore will those systems of cutting who structure.

He gratefully returns to his customers and friends, for the patronage which they have bestowed, and hopes that by an assiduous attention to his business, to maintenance.

Salisbury, N. C.—6m1440

## State of North-Carolina,

### ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A bill issued in this case, and return sheriff endorsed, "not found."

It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the York and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the 3d Monday in November next, and defend if they think proper.

October 26, 1832.

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